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Collections Management Division

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JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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On the Cover: Edward Smith and Calvin Whitehead, Collections Maintenance Section staff members, shift a portion of the motion picture collections housed at the Landover Center Annex in Maryland. *Photo by Reid Baker*

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European Division Gets New Chief:

Appointee Has Led Many Conferences on International Relations

Michael H. Haltzel, director of West European Studies at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, has been appointed chief of the Library's European Division. He will assume his new duties on June 1.

Since 1985, while at the Wilson Center, Dr. Haltzel has led the operations of the program office, its major international conferences and seminars.

In his new position at the Library, Dr. Haltzel will, among other duties, direct the work of the area specialists who are responsible for acquisitions from the former Soviet Union and the nations of Europe, except for Spain, Portugal, the United Kingdom and Turkey. The chief of the division also formulates policies and procedures of the division as well as directing its reference services.

Dr. Haltzel, who is fluent in German and Russian, received his bachelor's degree in European history from Yale University in 1963. He received a master's in Soviet area studies in 1966 from Harvard University and a doctorate in Russian and German history in 1971, also from Harvard. He has studied in Berlin, Marburg, and Helsinki.

Dr. Haltzel began his professional career as an assistant professor of history at Hamilton College in New York, leaving in 1975 to assume the deputy directorship of the Aspen Institute Berlin. At the same time, he served as a member of the Fulbright Commission in Germany. He held positions at the New York

Michael Haltzel

State Department of Education and at Russell Reynolds Associates Inc., an executive recruiting firm, until 1982, when he became vice president for Academic Affairs at Longwood College, Farmville, Va. At Longwood, Dr. Haltzel created an arts and sciences honors program and developed academic exchanges with colleges in Germany and Finland. He also secured the college's participation in the Fulbright Program and the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation. In 1984 he became senior vice president and chief development officer, responsible for corporate funding at the International Management and Development Institute.

In his present position, Dr. Haltzel has embarked on a multiyear comprehensive research program, designed research agendas, raised funds and recruited leading scholars from Europe and the United States. He has chaired numerous conferences on European issues, among them symposia on Spain, Portugal, Italy, the French Revolution and the neutral countries of Europe.

Dr. Haltzel is the author of *Der Abbau der deutschen ständischen Selbstverwaltung in den Ostseeprovinzen Russlands, 1855–1905* (Marburg/Lahn: Marburger Ostforschungen, Band 37, 1977) and is coeditor of several books on European topics. He is a frequent contributor to European and American journals, newspapers and the electronic media.

In April 1989 he lectured on European-American relations, European history, and Soviet reform and nationality politics at seven institutes of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing, Shanghai and Urumchi, China. Dr. Haltzel was a member of the U.S. delegation to the Copenhagen human rights conference of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in June 1990.

In March 1991 he was a Guest Fellow at the Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik in Ebenhausen, Germany, where he gave two presentations in German on the development of the CSCE (Helsinki Process), and in the fall of 1991, he spoke in Tokyo on European-American relations and on German reunification at a conference on "The Reunification of Multi-System Nations" in Taipei. He will lead a major conference, "Greece Prepares for the 21st Century," in May 1992.

Theft Detection System Installed in All LC Buildings

During the week of April 12, the Library and its contractor, KNOGO Corp., installed new theft detection equipment at all exits in LC's three Capitol Hill buildings.

The EAS (Electronic Article Surveillance) system consists of two vertical panels that form a field at each exit that detects the presence of theft deterrent tags. The Library is in the process of installing theft deterrent

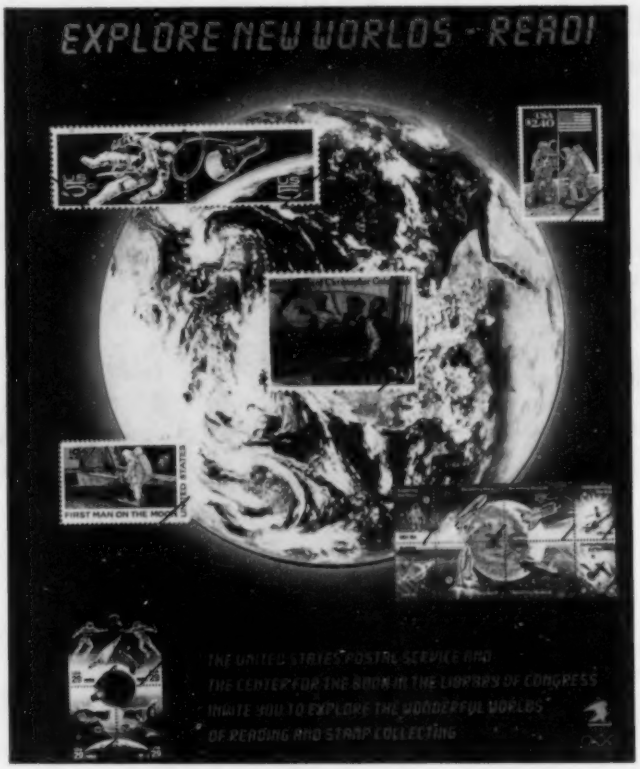
(Cont. on p. 184)

Post Office Urges All To 'Explore New Worlds'

As its contribution to promoting "Explore New Worlds—READ!" the 1992 national reading campaign initiated by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress, the U.S. Postal Service has produced a full-color poster for nationwide distribution.

It features the 29-cent stamp commemorating the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's first voyage of exploration to the New World. Also shown are stamps depicting national and international achievements in space exploration.

The poster will be displayed May 11–24 in 40,000 post offices nationwide. Copies also are being distributed to the 26 state centers for the book, the Department of Defense Dependent Schools system and the more than 100 civic and educational organizations that are participating in the "1992: Explore New Worlds—READ!" campaign.


EXPLORE NEW WORLDS - READ!
FIRST MAN ON THE MOON
THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE AND
THE CENTER FOR THE BOOK IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INVITE YOU TO EXPLORE THE WONDERFUL WORLDS
OF READING AND STAMP COLLECTING

Security System *(Cont. from p. 183)* tags throughout its collections.

Normal exit inspection procedures will remain essentially the same. Everyone exiting LC buildings will be required to pass through the theft detection system. In addition, all personal property will be subject to both a visual inspection by the Library police and the electronic detection system. If an alarm sounds, a person will be asked to go through the system again, after placing keys and other metal objects aside. If the alarm sounds again, a person will be asked whether he or she is carrying any Library materials. A portable target detector will be used to detect the source of the trigger to the alarm when all else fails.

"The new system is safe, having no adverse effects on people and causing no interference with medical devices such as pacemakers," said John Henry Hass, LC's public access officer. KNOGO's system installed at the Library is the Wide Aisle Micro-Magnetic system, easily accessible for persons with disabilities. The panel widths extend up to 54 inches and comply with all new requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

This new system is a major step in a multifaceted approach to ensuring the security and continued availability of the Library's resources.

A security checkpoint in the Adams Building. *Photo by Reid Baker*

The Note in the Bottle

For some, it is enough to read about impending environmental dangers, but for Ron Wilkinson, senior science specialist in the Science and Technology Division, his raison d'être is to "develop educational outreach programs to address problems in science and the environment. My chief concerns are the crises in science education and the environment."

The stuffed shelves in his Adams Building office testify to his caring too much—and reading too much. Yet for all his worry about the future of the planet, Dr. Wilkinson is eternally optimistic. "We have to be," he says. "The two crises the Library has identified for me to help fight are solvable, and what we do best here is inform people as to what's going on around them."

As to whether "civilization" necessarily precludes eventual decay, Dr. Wilkinson said, "There is still time for controlling measures. Population growth is one of the central problems. Even though various factors are furthering human longevity and population increase, we can still develop safeguards to assure our continuing existence and quality of life on the planet."

Besides offering reading lists to the public to encourage an interest in science, Dr. Wilkinson promotes Library publications for use by educators. "The teachers are both our hedge and hope for the future. Through them we can reach their students and make science more interesting," he said.

Dr. Wilkinson, a Ph.D. in the history of science and author of several books and more than 150 articles, has recently published "Selected Teaching Aids: Astronomy for Schools," the first in a Science and Technology Division series designed to introduce secondary school teachers and students to hands-on activities in the sciences.

The division also offers bibliographies on science, technology and the environment as part of its *Tracer Bullet* series. Topics of these free publications range from information on developing science and environment fairs to guidance about careers for students.

During the past several years Dr. Wilkinson has involved the Library in annual Earth Day activities through his promotion of a model recycling program and multimedia science fairs. This year he developed a science media fair for Baltimore-area educators, to be presented by the Library as part of the National Science Foundation's National Science and Technology Week 1992. An Earth Decade environmental program was held April 21 at the Library to coincide with Earth Day. (An Earth Decade Reading List appears on pages 197-199.) Dr. Wilkinson is also producing 15-minute classroom videos, to be distributed by PBS, in which scientists will speak to students about their work in an effort to spur interest in science and scientific careers.

Most of all, Dr. Wilkinson sees his role as that of communicator: He wants to get the word out on the importance of science in every aspect of life. Following are a few of his suggested titles for those interested in doing something to ensure earth's future:

☐ Barry Commoner, *Making Peace with the Planet* (New York: Pantheon, 1990)

☐ Paul R. and Anne H. Ehrlich, *Healing the Planet: Strategies for Resolving the Environmental Crisis* (Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley, 1991)

☐ Sen. Albert Gore Jr., *Earth in the Balance: Ecology and the Human Spirit* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1992)

☐ Edward O. Wilson, *The Diversity of Life* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1992)

☐ Michelle Cadoree, *The Crisis in Science Education* (Washington: Library of Congress, 1990).

—John Sullivan

Ron Wilkinson: "We can still develop safeguards to assure our continuing existence and quality of life." *Photo by John Sullivan*

Copyright Office Issues Final Regulation:
Ruling May Lessen Competition in Cable Industry

A Jan. 29 ruling by the Library's Copyright Office will have ramifications for the cable industry as well as consumers. The effect will be to lessen competition at a time when Congress is under fire to regulate the cable industry, which in most jurisdictions has a monopoly on the services it offers. Under deregulation, fees charged to cable subscribers in many areas have been rising faster than the rate of inflation.

Starting on Jan. 1, 1994, so-called "wireless" cable system companies will not be able to operate as they have in the past. These companies use a spectrum of the broadcast frequency and retransmit broadcast signals by microwave, charging subscribers whose homes have a special antenna to receive the signal. Though it appears to be functionally similar to cable, it is operationally very different, since no cable wire is used to retransmit the signal from the central facility to the rooftop antenna on the subscriber's home – hence the term "wireless cable."

The wireless cable companies, or MMDS for short (multichannel, multipoint distribution systems), are able to retransmit these signals under the Copyright Act's Section 111 "cable compulsory license." Such a license is a limitation of a copyright owner's exclusive rights in a work. In this instance, it permits cable systems to rebroadcast television programming without clearing rights from copyright owners through private negotiations. In return, the law specifies a system of royalty payments to the copyright owners. The payments are much lower than could be negotiated privately. Thus the decision could mean death to the approximately 50 wireless cable systems, which only as recently as 1990 became a viable competitor to cable TV.

Sen. DeConcini "pledged that wireless cable will not be jeopardized as a result of the Register's narrow interpretation" of the law.

These "wireless" cable systems do not fall within the definition of a cable system under Section 111, the Copyright Office said in a final rule published Jan. 29 in the Federal Register (Vol. 57, No. 19, p. 3284).

In a Jan. 31 news release, Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) said he "disapproves of the Register [of Copyright]'s interpretation of Section 111, but applauds the Register's two-year stay of the effective date. The senator, who is chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks, "pledged that wireless cable will not be jeopardized as a result of the Register's narrow interpretation of Section 111."

The final rule also affirms the office's decision, announced last July, that satellite carriers are not cable systems, notwithstanding the decision in *National Broadcasting Company Inc. v. Satellite Broadcast Networks Inc.*, 940 F.2d 1467 (11th Cir. 1991).

The regulation, which does not become effective until Jan. 1, 1994, means that MMDS, a new competitor to cable television's increasing share of the market, may not use the cable compulsory license to retransmit broadcast signals after that date.

The cable compulsory license was included in the 1976 revision of the Copyright Act. The effort to work out the compromise that resulted in the license delayed passage of the bill for nearly a decade.

As new technologies have developed, their operators have sought to use the compulsory cable license to operate without receiving permission from copyright owners.

Satellite carriers – who retransmit broadcast and superstation signals to home dish owners via satellite – received their own compulsory license under the 1988 Satellite Home Viewer Copyright Act (section 119 of the Copyright Act). However, that act "sunsets" (expires) on Dec. 31, 1994.

According to Copyright Office General Counsel Dorothy Schrader, the office delayed the effective date of the regulation "first, to give Congress a reasonable time to take up the policy issue and to legislate if it desires; and second, if there is no legislative reform, to give wireless operators some opportunity to make other arrangements."

The latter might include negotiating licenses, which she said would probably not be especially feasible, at least in terms of competing with traditional cable, which enjoys the rather inexpensive rate of the compulsory license. A more probable opportunity might exist in reformatting the offerings of wireless cable programming to exclude those that involve retransmission and carrying only cable-originated channels and pay television. (The compulsory

license applies only to broadcast signals that are retransmitted.)

The process of coming to a decision on wireless cable as well as satellite carriers has continued since October 1986, when the matter was first opened for public comment. "It has been a very difficult issue," said Ms. Schrader, "in the sense that the compulsory license tends to be a provision in the Copyright Act that is complex and difficult to interpret."

After several separate periods of public comment, the office in July issued its preliminary finding that wireless cable did not qualify under the compulsory license, as well as its policy decision that satellite carriers were not eligible for the license.

However, since that time, the U.S. Court for the Atlanta-based 11th Circuit held that satellite carriers *are* cable systems, and the office took the opportunity in the final regulation to address in detail why it believes the court was wrong. There is a major disagreement in the interpretation of Section 111(f), which defines a cable system as a "facility located in any State . . . that in whole or in part receives signals transmitted or programs broadcast by one or more television stations . . . and makes secondary transmission of such signals or programs by wire, cables or other communications channels to subscribing members of the public who pay." The 11th Circuit was not convinced that "located in any State" means located entirely within a single state and reversed a lower court that had held that satellite carriers are not cable systems because they do not satisfy the conditions of the definition.

The Copyright Office notes, however, that the facilities of a satellite carrier, specifically the facilities that make the secondary transmission, are not located in *any* state, let alone the same state. The secondary transmissions are made, rather, from geostationary orbit above the earth.

In any case, the office is not bound by the court's decision in that case, *National Broadcasting Co. Inc. v. Satellite Broadcast Networks Inc.*, which was not a review of an agency action, but rather dealt with one specific satellite carrier's circumstances and eligibility for compulsory licensing. Furthermore, the office, through its rulemaking procedures, has the express authority to interpret the provisions of the law as to the cable compulsory license.

Sen. DeConcini has "consistently disagreed . . . that further legislation will be required to extend cable compulsory license to systems that provide cable services utilizing innovative new wireless technologies." The senator "believes that in 1976, when Congress afforded the cable compulsory license to systems using 'wire, cable, or other communications channels,' it evidenced a clear intention that Section 111 be available to future wireless technologies."

In making its decisions on wireless cable, the Copyright Office drew a strict interpretation of what a cable system is, based on the language of the statute, the legislative history and the regulatory framework of the Federal Communications Commission.

"Most of us had a fairly clear idea that Congress had at no time considered an application of the compulsory license to wireless cable," said Ms. Schrader in explaining the office's approach to the issue. "Nor did Congress intend an open-ended definition of the entities qualifying for the license." To the contrary, the compulsory license is hedged and qualified by strict limitations.

Rather, she said, the problems faced in the legal analysis were relatively clear. However, the office was troubled about the economic consequences of its decision for wireless operations. Though there may be many sound public policy reasons for wireless or satellite carriers to be considered a cable system under the copyright law, "in the end, we decided we did not have the authority to expand the compulsory license to new video retransmission services," she said.

Expanding the definition would have meant opening it to not only MMDS, but also to satellite carriers, telephone companies and direct broadcasting services. While the latter two are still on the horizon, their eventuality is probable.

That type of policy issue is for Congress to legislate. "The Copyright office is not imbued with authority to expand the compulsory license according to public policy objectives," states the explanation of the final rule. "That matter is for the Congress. Rather, the office is charged with the duty to interpret the statute in accordance with Congress's intentions and framework and, where Congress is silent, to provide reasonable and permissible interpretations of the statute."

For wireless cable operators or satellite carriers who have paid royalties to be in compliance with the compulsory license, the regulation spells out the procedures for receiving a refund.

—Ruth Sievers

Sen. DeConcini has "consistently disagreed that further legislation will be required to extend cable compulsory license to systems that provide cable services utilizing wireless technologies."

—Member, Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Copyrights

"Most of us had a fairly clear idea that Congress had at no time considered an application of the compulsory license to wireless cable."

—Dorothy Schrader, Copyright Office General Counsel

Sen. Reid, Woody Guthrie Fan, Visits Folklife Center

Sen. Reid (right) in the Folklife Reading Room examines Woody Guthrie letters with reference librarian Gerald Parsons. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

Sen. Harry M. Reid visited the American Folklife Center July 19, to examine the Woody Guthrie material in the Archive of Folk Culture. The Nevada Democrat has been an advocate of funding for libraries and literacy programs. The following remarks are taken from the Congressional Record–Senate, Sept. 10, 1991:

"Right before our [summer] break, Mr. President, I went over to the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress and spent some time with Gerald Parsons, the reference librarian there. I went over specifically to learn more about someone's music that I think a lot of, and that is Woody Guthrie, a great American folk singer. He not only sang folk songs, but he wrote them; hundreds of them.

"He wrote those songs during the Depression, most of them before he became ill and was unable to do much writing anymore. But he wrote great things: 'This Land Is Your Land; This Land Is My Land.' He wrote about the Depression. He wrote about the migration of American people because of the Dust Bowl. He wrote in a song what some people would take volumes to say.

"What a lot of people do not understand is he wrote a lot of those songs when he was on welfare. He was on welfare, but the right kind of welfare. He was being paid. He was a member of the WPA, the Works Progress Administration, where he was being paid to be an artist.

"Many of the great American artists started as welfare recipients. They were paid to draw pictures, make posters, to develop symphony orchestras, bands. Woody Guthrie was paid to write songs. . . .

"We have a great collection over here of Woody Guthrie memorabilia, many of his letters. . . . I want to read to you a portion of one of those letters, dated September 19, 1940:

"'The Library of Congress is good. It has helped me a lot by recording what I had to say and to copy all of my songs and file them away so the senators cain't find them. Course they're always there in case they ever get a few snorts under their vest and want to sing. I think real folk stuff scares most of the boys about Washington. A folk song is what's wrong and how to fix it, or it could be who's hungry and where their mouth is, or who's out of work and where the job is, or who's broke and where the money is, or who's carrying a gun and where the peace is. That's folk lore and folks made it up because they seen that the politicians couldn't find nothing to fix or nobody to feed or give a job of work. I can sing all day and all night, sixty days and sixty nights, but of course I ain't got enough wind to be in office.'

"Woody Guthrie found America, and through the library, we can find Woody Guthrie and experience his life and observations. Those couple of hours I spent over there in the Library of Congress, Mr. President, were great hours. I mean I enjoyed that. I cannot describe how enjoyable it was reading the letters that he wrote to his family and he wrote to the man in the Library that was cataloging it, arranging his work.

"We learn the truths about how average American folks think. That is what libraries are all about. That is what my experience was about in going to the Library of Congress and learning more about Woody Guthrie.

"I have talked on this floor about the importance of our own library, the Library of Congress. But it is only an example of what we need to do throughout the country with libraries and how we as a national government must be the leaders in library development around this country.

"So, I guess, as Woody Guthrie would say, we need a lot less wind here in Washington."

Managing 10 Million Volumes and Counting:
Collections Management Oversees 257 Miles of Shelves

by Joseph Puccio

The center of any great research library is its book collection. At the world's largest library, the general collections, comprised of over 10 million volumes, are the bedrock on which the institution is based. The custodians of all this are the staff of the Collections Management Division.

With approximately 230 employees, CMD is one of the largest divisions in the Library. These staffers handle the deluge of work related to maintaining 257 miles of shelves and filling as many as 3,000 requests for items from the general collections daily.

The general collections encompass all of the Library's bound volumes of books, monographs and serials except those in the custody of the Law Library, Music Division, Asian Division or other specialized area.

The statistics are staggering. In fiscal 1991, more than 524,000 requests for books and serial volumes were filled, while more than 1.1 million books were shelved. These statistics, though, just begin to hint at the work done in the division. Staff perform everything from erecting shelving and cleaning collections to shifting materials in crowded areas and shelfreading (literally, reading call numbers to ensure order on the shelves).

At the Main Reading Room Center Desk, Francine Via, Book Service library technician, assists Jonathan Kelly of Washington in obtaining a User Card. *Photos by Reid Baker*

While maintenance goes on behind the scenes, the public gets help at Book Service desks in the Main Reading Room of the Jefferson Building, the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room, the Center Room in the Adams Building and at special-search desks in the Adams and Jefferson buildings.

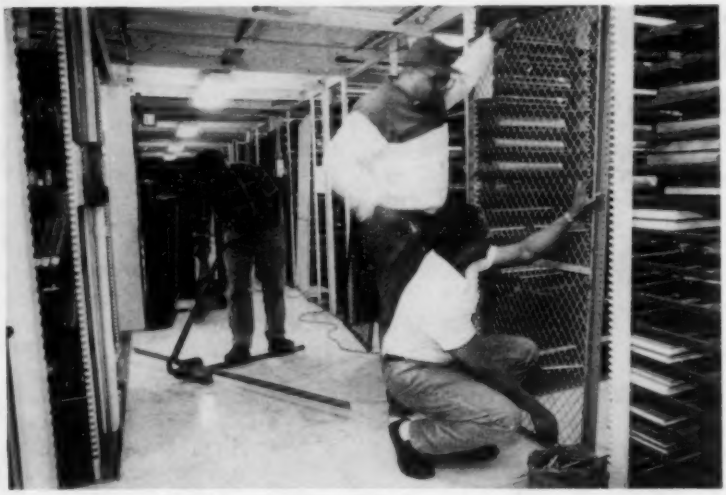
The maintenance and service role of the division is often likened to an automotive repair business. For the business to succeed, both a behind-the-scenes and a public service component must operate in tandem. Behind the scenes, the "parts" (books) must be available and easily retrievable. On the public service end, the "repair person" (library technician) must be trained, competent and eager to serve the "customer" (patron). The big difference is that the division's staffers do not leave work covered in grease and patrons do not normally honk their horns for service.

After much discussion, the division was formed in 1978. Its creation "demonstrated the Library's commitment to ensuring that the general collections received the attention necessary to ensure their retrievability," said division Chief Steven J. Herman. "In planning for this new division, it was critical to understand that high-quality service depended not only on a well-trained public service staff, but also on the maintenance of a readily retrievable collection.

"To accomplish this," Mr. Herman continued, "the division combined all functions necessary to maintain and service the general collections in one division. It also developed an inventory/improvement program to gain control over these collections and ensure their retrievability. Finally, the division greatly expanded the existing special-search program to provide a logical next step for material not readily retrievable, including establishing a presence in the reading rooms.

"Fourteen years later," he added, "I am convinced that our thinking

(Cont. on p. 190)



Fred Jones, foreman, and Harrison Randolph and Charlie Tolbert Jr., collections maintenance work leaders, erect security caging in the Jefferson Building stacks.

was on target, and we have made great strides in both collections maintenance and service areas."

The Collections Management Division today faces many challenges, including continuing to provide a high level of public service to the Library's patrons while keeping up with shelving the 250,000 new items added to the general collections each year. Division management is also working to find adequate space for collections growth and to beef up collections security.

Public Service: ***Book Service Section.*** The division's largest and most visible area is the Book Service Section. This section best illustrates what comes to mind when one thinks of a library. In the stacks, which are closed to the public, the section is responsible for retrieving, shelving, shelfreading and making minor shifts in the general collections. The section also provides requested materials to patrons in the reading rooms mentioned above and in other areas of the Library.

The section's staff provide book service from 17 deck stations and two control rooms (a central nerve center where call slips and Library materials are routed to their proper destination) in the Adams and Jefferson buildings. Each month, about 50,000 requests for collections items are received and 93,000 items are shelved. Patrons as well as new staffers are often awestruck by the magnitude of the book service operation.

Why does it take so long to get a book? Many patrons ask this. Most books are retrieved in 30 to 60 minutes, after a call slip is submitted. The following steps comprise the retrieval process:

☐ A call slip, valid photo ID and/or Library User Card are presented at a book service desk. A library technician inspects the call slip for accuracy and checks the patron's identification. The slip is then batched with others and is routed to a control room.

☐ From there, the slip is sent, via pneumatic tube system, to the deck station closest to the item's call number. A library technician takes the slip and retrieves the book.

☐ The book then begins its odyssey in one of two conveyor systems to the waiting patron in the reading room.

☐ The book arrives in the reading room, and a library technician delivers the item to the desk location designated on the call slip.

Special Search Section. Approximately 20 percent of items requested through Book Service are not found. Patrons then receive a not-on-shelf (NOS) response, with any available information that may help in finding the item elsewhere in the Library. Special Search takes over when a patron wants an additional search for an item.

This section had its origin in the late 1940s with two searchers working out of the Central Charge File in the old Stacks and Reader Division. The section was officially created during the 1978 reorganization, and Special Search desks were set up in both the Adams and Jefferson buildings. Since the reorganization, the section has expanded its activities to include special projects for other Library units, searching for replacement copies for items identified as missing from the general collections, and the operation of a program designed to ensure the recommended replacement of items that are in great demand but that have been determined to be missing.

Special Search also offers an advance reserve service for patrons outside the Washington metropolitan area. Staff will check the Library's holdings for up to three requested items. If the items are available in the general collections, they will be held for the patron's planned arrival. Individuals who want this service should call (202) 707-7457.

Two types of special searches are offered. One is a limited, quick

search for patrons with an immediate need. The other is a long-term search involving periodic checking over 30 days.

According to John Thomas, senior collections specialist, "We are the court of last resort. If we can't find it, it can't be found." The section's 70 percent success rate attests to that fact.

Over the years, the Special Search Section has received some unusual requests. For instance, someone recently asked for a search for a cardboard butterfly she remembered seeing in a pamphlet collection box in the Adams stacks. The butterfly itself was one of several items missing from sealed boxes of the Walt Whitman Collection that had been stored, for safety, during World War II. Whitman had made the butterfly to wear on his finger to make his friends think that a real butterfly had landed on his hand. The search did not turn up the butterfly, but while looking for it, an item that had been missing and declared lost from the general collections for 50 years was found. The staff is still looking for the elusive butterfly.

A mysterious incident occurred when two searchers were in a security cage on a deck examining Library materials that had apparently been stolen; they were found in the New England estate of a deceased doctor. Several books on witchcraft and devil worship were among the items in the boxes returned to the Library. While the searchers were examining some of the books, they heard a strange noise behind them. They turned and said they saw the top of a box slowly fold back on its own. A closer look proved the box was completely empty.

Collections Control Center. The Collections Control Center is responsible for the on-line monitoring of the automated Book Paging/FETCH System and the Automated Book Conveyor System. LC staff in all three Capitol Hill buildings use the Book Paging System, with its FETCH component, to request items from the collections. Items are then transported to the staff via the Automated Book Conveyor System, better known as the blue box system. On a typical weekday, about 1,000 such requests are handled. The center's staff also receive telephone calls from staff members in search of errant requests.

The employees of this unit also apply PIN (piece identification number) labels to items from the general collections, then link each item and its PIN to a bibliographic record in the on-line Circulation Control Facility. This inventory control program is the first step in the Library's plan to build a system to physically track an item from receipt to discard. This labor-intensive process has thus far resulted in 320,000 collection items being "PINned and linked."

Control and Maintenance of the Collections: ***Collections Maintenance Section.*** The Collections Maintenance Section also became a part of the division under the 1978 reorganization. Before joining the division, the section was under the direction of the Preservation Office, where its primary functions were to clean, treat and shift the Library's various collections. Although these activities are still performed, the duties of the section have increased significantly with its mission to maintain and care for the collections throughout the Library.

With its unique role in various custodial divisions, the staff has an opportunity to work with material in a variety of formats, such as maps, prints and photographs, videotapes, manuscripts, sheet music and microfilm. Tasks range from providing service to users of collections located in outlying storage facilities to providing support to Library-wide special projects such as the Mass Deacidification Program of preserva-

(Cont. on p. 192)

Dennis Gore, library technician, provides Book Service assistance to Judith Sutter of Arlington, Va., in the Center Room of the Adams Building.

CMD *(Cont. from p. 191)*
tion and the renovation of the Jefferson and Adams buildings. Other maintenance activities include surveying and monitoring the use of space in the general collections, and erecting shelving and security cages.

Work at the Library's off-site locations further illustrates the variety of services provided by the section. At the film vaults in Suitland, Md., the staff inspects the nitrate motion picture film for chemical breakdown, rust and erosion. In addition, the staff service the various collections housed at the Landover (Md.) Center Annex. Most of this material is in nonbook formats and is in the custody of a number of Library divisions; it is stored in a climate-controlled environment.

Collections Improvement Section. The Collections Improvement Section was also established under the 1978 reorganization. It was formed after determination that a significant portion of not-on-shelf reports was caused by bibliographic errors, and lack of inventory control. For example, volumes could not be located because they had been mislabeled or had incomplete or illegible labels; because they were shelved in alternate locations; or because they had been converted to microformat. Correcting these problems would require a piece-by-piece comparison of items on the shelves with their respective bibliographic records. In

Zee McGrue (top), console operator, monitors operations of the automated books conveyor system from the Collections Control Center in the Jefferson Building; Tin Shue Chin and Leroy P. Hardy Jr. (middle), both of the Special Search Section, help Ken Weber of Washington with research in the Main Reading Room; Amy Redd and Michelle Moore, Adams Building Book Service library technicians, wheel a truck of LC materials for return to the general collections.

short, an inventory of the general collections was required.

In addition to discovering and correcting such relatively straightforward discrepancies as faulty labels and unrecorded alternate locations, the section, during inventory, prepares several types of markers to stand on the shelves in place of missing volumes. These shelfmarkers provide information on an alternate location for an item. Shelfmarkers may also note that the item has been removed for remedial action, such as rebinding, or the date that the item was discovered missing.

The inventory process also "weeds" the general collections through the removal of duplicate and other unneeded volumes, thereby conserving shelf space. Slips are inserted into volumes marking them for some sort of preservation treatment, such as microfilming or relabeling. Small, pamphlet-style items are placed in acid-free envelopes for their protection.

Since the start of the inventory in 1978, approximately 90 percent of the classes in the general collections have been covered. But given the size of the general collections, and the many years that have elapsed between start and finish, it is likely that the inventory will begin anew.

Current and Future Challenges: ***Space and Secondary Storage.*** Throughout its history, the Library has always filled its storage space to capacity before looking for new space. The Library is once again near capacity. Many stack areas in the Adams and Jefferson buildings are "functionally full" and the division's staff constantly must perform minor and major shifts of the collections to make room for new acquisitions. Very soon, there will be no place left to shift, and the staff will have to place books on the floor.

Division management and other Library managers have been aware of the impending capacity problems and have taken steps to prepare. Detailed plans have been made to create a collections storage facility in the metropolitan area for overflow materials from the general collections. Committees have met, and guidelines and policies are in place, ready to be implemented. Unfortunately, resources for such a facility have not yet been authorized. Until then, plans for collections storage are on hold.

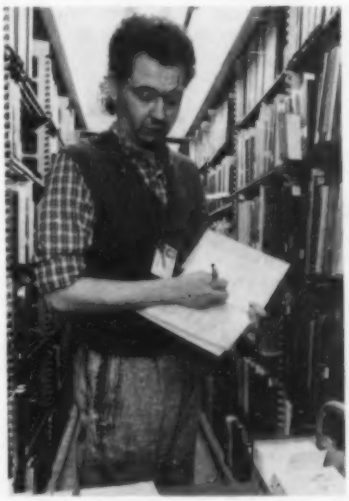
Security. Managers in the Library have long recognized the need to improve security of the collections. Several highly publicized recent arrests of individuals charged with stealing Library materials and the continuing reports of missing items from the division's inventory have made the need for stricter measures even more obvious. The Library has now embarked on a multifaceted approach to improving its collections security (see LC *Information Bulletin,* April 20, 1992). The following are now in effect:

- ☐ Library staff must wear their ID cards at all times while in Library buildings.
- ☐ Implementation of Phase One of the Collections Access Program, requiring that readers who request Library materials present valid photo identification.
- ☐ Establishment of a Library-wide Collections Security Coordinating Committee.

Diane Kresh, acting chief of the Collections Management Division and member of the Security Coordinating Committee, noted that "no one part of this security program can be viewed as a panacea. But we hope that the various initiatives together will improve significantly the security of the collections.

"Our success in this effort will depend on raising staff awareness and educating the public of the need to improve collections security," she added. "The nation's patrimony is at risk, and it's everyone's responsibility to help provide solutions. While we are eager to move quickly to implement collections security improvements, we are still mindful of our need to remain an open and accessible institution. Both the Librarian and the Library Management Team have been very supportive of our recommendations."

Automated Collection Retrieval. The division is currently working with Information Technology Services to provide automated retrieval of collection items in the reading rooms. Plans are under way to begin user testing of Public FETCH by late summer, with plans to implement the program by the end of the calendar year. It is hoped that Public FETCH will be linked to the User Card Program, thereby holding patrons accountable for items they request. Public FETCH will also enable the Library to keep more accurate use and circulation statistics.



Bradley Wood, senior collections improvement assistant, verifies bibliographic data for inventory of the general collections.

Development, Training and Recognition. With the division being large

(Cont. on p. 194)

Second LC Seminar Focuses on Peace Studies

Ironically there has been more conflict, distrust and disagreement among peace organizations than peace.

So said Jeanne Bohlen, director of the United States Institute of Peace Library Program, during her April 2 talk, "Peace and International Conflict Management: Research Trends and Library Resources." The Library seminar was the second in a series of three cosponsored by the Collections Development Office and the Office of Scholarly Programs.

According to Ms. Bohlen there is some mistrust among security agencies, the peace movement and scholars devoted to promoting international peace. She borrowed a quote from Elise Boulding, former secretary general of the International Peace Research Association: "The peace movement is considered ignorant and hostile by the security community. Nor do peace researchers interact with peace movement people as much as they should, partly out of impatience with the peace movement's desire for quicker results than researchers see possible."

The U.S. Institute of Peace was established by Congress in 1984 as a publicly funded institution. Its library, which now has 3,100 volumes and 135 serial titles, was founded in the fall of 1988. Its collection on the Persian Gulf War is one of the most current and is still growing. More than 1,200 oral histories, available on-line, focus on international relations and conflict resolution; half of those are accompanied by abstracts.

Jeanne Bohlen

To meet the needs of its researchers, the institute's library program has published several finding aids. One of the first was *Guides to Library of Congress Subject Headings and Classification on Peace and International Conflict Resolution* (USIP, 1990), which is distributed through the Depository Library Program.

In addition, the library plans to create a network of libraries interested in similar fields of study. More than 70 have asked to be included in an informal network.

"Before we proceed with the creation of a formal network, we expect to study more systematically the needs that will be addressed by the network, including such factors as subject areas to be covered and formats to be included," Ms. Bohlen said.

Needless to say, Arab-Israeli relations is a frequent topic among researchers at the institute's library. For example, Shimon Shamir, who is a former Israeli ambassador to Egypt and a distinguished fellow of the institute, is researching what might happen should a settlement be reached in the peace talks. "In a recent informal presentation before colleagues he [Shamir] pointed out that settlement of the dispute does not necessarily mean an end to the conflict," Ms. Bohlen said.

The strife in the Middle East has been a topic for decades, but recent events in only the past few years have created several new areas of study, such as the ethnic unrest in the former Soviet Union, the security of emerging nations in Eastern Europe and arms control in a post-Cold War world.

The last seminar in this series, "Science Fiction: Research Trends and Library Collecting," will be held at the Library on May 5.

—Jody Nielsen

CMD *(Cont. from p. 193)*

and widespread through three buildings, it is a challenge to connect with all staff members and to achieve a sense of common purpose. Division management has responded to this challenge in a variety of ways. A division newsletter, "Under the Dome," is published every two months. Since September 1990, the division has sponsored an Employees of the Month program, which gives recognition to top performers. Staff are also encouraged to discuss ideas in an informal setting during brown bag lunches.

The division is committed to staff development and training. Plans are currently under way to establish a division Training Center, which will present continuing classes on job-related topics taught by instructors from the staff.

Maintaining and servicing the general collections of the Library is a big job, but the Collections Management Division has a staff equal to the test.

Joseph Puccio is public service officer of the Collections Management Division. This article includes contributions by Janish Anderson, Dennis Hawkes, Ronald Jackson, Everett Johnson, Ronald Roache and John Thomas.

Copyright Office Honored at RIAA Gala

Register of Copyrights Ralph Oman accepted the Recording Industry Association of America's Cultural Award at a March 10 gala banquet and musical program at the Washington Hilton. The Cultural Award honors an individual or organization that has made a substantial contribution to the recording industry and the arts community.

The 19th Cultural Award recognized the Copyright Office for its years of dedicated service on behalf of the U.S. recording industry both domestically and internationally. The award honored the Copyright Office not only for effective administration of U.S. copyright law since 1897 and for serving as an international advocate for copyright but also for nurturing the creative process by providing protection for intellectual property.

The Cultural Award was presented by Jason S. Berman, president of the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA), to the "dedicated employees of the Copyright Office" in recognition of "nearly 100 years of protecting and advancing the cause of copyright." Accepting the award with Mr. Oman on behalf of the employees of the Copyright Office, past and present, were former Registers of Copyrights Barbara Ringer (1973–1980) and David Ladd (1980–1985).

The actual award is a sterling silver replica of a compact disc, made by Tiffany & Co. It is engraved "Nineteenth Cultural Award presented by RIAA to the Copyright Office March 10, 1992." The award will be on display when a suitable setting can be arranged.

RIAA President Jason S. Berman (left) presents the Cultural Award to Register of Copyrights Ralph Oman for the Copyright Office's service on behalf of the recording industry. *Photo by Ginger Gillilland*

Previous recipients of the RIAA Cultural Award include Vice President Hubert Humphrey, Sens. Jacob K. Javits, Charles McC. Mathias Jr. and Claiborne Pell; Joan Mondale; Beverly Sills; the Congressional Black Caucus; the Congressional Arts Caucus; and the FBI.

After the dinner, guests were entertained by recording artist Natalie Cole. Accompanied by a 25-piece orchestra, Ms. Cole performed selections from her Grammy-winning album "Unforgettable."

RIAA, a nonprofit trade association based in Washington, represents the domestic sound recording industry. RIAA members create, manufacture and market the vast majority of legal recordings in the United States. Founded in 1952, RIAA serves as a source of information both to the recording industry and to the public, press and government. The Cultural Award Dinner, an annual event sponsored by RIAA for congressional and industry leaders, is an occasion for honoring an individual or group that works to bring together cultural issues and public policy.

—Judith Nierman

PUBLICATIONS

New from FRD

The Library of Congress Federal Research Division has issued the latest three volumes in a series of country studies published under an agreement with the U.S. Department of the Army: *Ecuador: A Country Study,* edited by Dennis M. Hanratty; *Egypt: A Country Study,* edited by Helen Chapin Metz; and *Japan: A Country Study,* edited by Ronald E. Dolan and Robert L. Worden.

The series consists of more than 100 titles and covers approximately 140 sovereign states and 15 dependencies. A typical book in the series, intended as an introduction to an individual country, contains five chapters describing and analyzing its history, society, economy, government and politics and nation-

(Cont. on p. 196)

Getting a Demo

Sen. Mark O. Hatfield (R-Ore.) visited the National Demonstration Laboratory for Interactive Technologies on April 3. Jacqueline Hess, director of the lab, gave him a demonstration of one of the many programs available.

Publications *(Cont. from p. 195)*

al security. All books in the series are hardbound and contain maps, charts, photographs, tables, chapter bibliographies, a glossary and an index. The Japan book is unusual because of its extra length and more extensive coverage.

During the past several years, more than 1 million copies of the books in the series have been sold, and more than 150,000 copies have been distributed to depository libraries throughout the United States.

A list of books in print in the series is available from the Country Studies Program, Federal Research Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. To purchase the books, write to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Titles and stock numbers must be cited when ordering (Ecuador–$16, 008-020-01270-0; Egypt–$20, 008-020-01271-8; Japan–$26, 008-020-01272-6). Include check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

LC Releases New Genealogies Publication

LC has just published *Genealogies Cataloged by the Library of Congress Since 1986*. With this new publication, the Library continues the long tradition of publishing its bibliographic records for family histories in its collections. This new publication picks up where the discontinued series edited by Marian Kaminkow left off in 1985.

There are several new features that provide additional assistance to researchers and librarians.

In Section I, there are more than 700 pages of detailed listings by family surname, alphabetically arranged. The 11,769 entries give complete and accurate access to the genealogies cataloged between 1986 and 1991.

The nearly 400 pages of Section II contain 10,170 established family names and 22,614 cross references from variant forms of these names. This unique list has never been available before. It lists the authorized family surnames as used for access in catalogs in libraries throughout the United States and abroad.

The third section is a handy list of 3,564 family histories converted to microform and available for the first time. Since the original volumes are now brittle, they are available in very few libraries today.

Genealogies Cataloged by the Library of Congress sells for $70 (North America) and $75 (international).

The publication is available from the Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Washington, DC, 20541 (telephone: (202) 707-6100 or fax: (202) 707-1334).

Corrections

The fifth paragraph on page 169, column 1, of the April 20 issue is erroneous. It should read: 1993 is the *centennial of* the first registration of copyright for a motion picture.

Due to a production error, the photo on that page is flopped. Thus Robert Penn Warren is on the right and Archibald MacLeish is on the left.

Earth Decade Reading List

Following is a list of books and magazines about current environmental issues. One of the goals of Earth Day 1990, the 20th anniversary of the first Earth Day in 1970, was to initiate a new decade of environmental awareness and action, to match and surpass that of the 1970s, during which many advances were made. The national library can best contribute to the environmental cause by suggesting representative sources of information. These and other recent publications on the environment may be available in your local public, university, or school library, or may be found or ordered in bookstores. Names of publishers are abbreviated.

I. General books on the environmental crisis

Commoner, Barry. *Making Peace with the Planet*. New York: Pantheon, 1990.

Ehrlich, Anne H., and Paul R. Ehrlich. *Earth*. New York: Franklin Watts, 1987.

Ehrlich, Paul R., and Anne H. Ehrlich. *Healing the Planet: Strategies for Resolving the Environmental Crisis*. Reading, MA (etc.): Addison-Wesley, 1991.

Gore, Albert. *Earth in the Balance: Ecology and the Human Spirit*. Boston (etc.): Houghton Mifflin, 1992.

Weiner, Jonathan. *The Next One Hundred Years: Shaping the Fate of Our Living Earth*. New York (etc.): Bantam, 1990.

II. Directories

Lanier-Graham, Susan D. *The Nature Directory: A Guide to Environmental Organizations*. New York: Walker, 1991.

National Wildlife Federation. *Conservation Directory 1992*. 37th Edition. Washington, DC: National Wildlife Federation, 1992.

III. Annual reports

Brown, Lester R., and others. *State of the World 1992: A Worldwatch Institute Report on Progress Toward a Sustainable Society*. New York (etc.): W. W. Norton, 1992. (Yearly reports with topical chapters have been published since 1984.)

Hall, Bob, and Mary Lee Kerr. *1991-1992 Green Index: A State-By-State Guide to the Nation's Environmental Health*. Washington, DC and Covelo, CA: Island, 1991. (An assessment of conditions and policies in each state, using eight criteria of environmental quality.)

Hammond, Allen L., ed. *The 1992 Information Please Environmental Almanac*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1992. (A compendium of useful information, compiled by World Resources Institute.)

Hammond, Allen L., ed. *World Resources 1992-93: A Report by the World Resources Institute in Collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme*. New York (etc.): Oxford University, 1992. (A series of reports on the global environment, published since 1986. A teachers' guide to the publication is available from WRI.)

Wild, Russell, ed. *The Earth Care Annual 1992*. Emmaus, PA: National Wildlife Federation and Rodale, 1992. (Collected environmental reporting from 1990-91 magazines and newspapers.)

IV. Edited volumes

Ausubel, Jesse H., and Hedy E. Sladovich, eds. *Technology and Environment*. Washington, DC: National Academy of Sciences, 1989. (Environmentally responsible economic development.)

DeFries, Ruth S., and Thomas F. Malone, eds. *Global Change and Our Common Future: Papers From a Forum*. Washington, DC: National Academy of Sciences, 1989. (The Forum on Global Change and Our Common Future, 1989.)

Goldsmith, Edward, and Nicholas Hildyard, gen. eds. *The Earth Report: The Essential Guide to Global Ecological Issues*. Los Angeles: Price Stern Sloan, 1988. (Major articles, plus many brief references to current issues.)

Head, Suzanne, and Robert Heinzman, eds. *Lessons of the Rainforest*. San Francisco: Sierra Club, 1990. (The complex issues of tropical deforestation, with strategies for slowing destruction.)

Lacey, Michael J., ed. *Government and Environmental Politics: Essays on Historical Developments Since World War Two*. Washington, DC: Wilson Center, 1989. (From a conference at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, 1984.)

Long, Robert E., ed. *The Problem of Waste Disposal*. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1989. (Collected magazine articles on refuse and the environment, ocean waste disposal, nuclear waste, and other hazardous waste.)

Marco, Gino J., and others. *Silent Spring Revisited*. Washington, DC: American Chemical Society, 1987. (Papers based on a symposium held in 1984 on topics discussed in Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*.)

Rush to Burn: Solving America's Garbage Crisis? Washington, DC and Covelo, CA: Island, 1989. (Solid waste disposal: articles originally published in the newspaper *Newsday*.)

Stern, Paul C., and others, eds. *Global*

(Cont. on p. 198)

Environmental Change: Understanding the Human Dimensions. Washington, DC: National Academy of Sciences, 1992. (The causes and human consequences of global environmental change.)

Wilson, Edward O., ed. *Biodiversity*. Washington, DC: National Academy of Sciences, 1988. (Biological diversity in crisis: papers from the National Forum on BioDiversity, Washington, 1986.)

Wolbarst, Anthony B., ed. *Environment in Peril*. Washington, DC (etc.): Smithsonian Institution, 1991. (Contributions by eminent American environmental spokesmen.)

Wymer, Richard L., ed. *Global Climate Change and Life on Earth*. New York (etc.): Routledge, Chapman and Hall, 1991. (Papers from a conference at the New York State Museum, Albany, 1989.)

V. Books on specific selected topics

Berger, John J. *Restoring the Earth: How Americans are Working to Renew Our Damaged Environment*. New York: Anchor, Doubleday, 1987. (Ecological restoration: the repair of damaged resources and re-creation of ecosystems.)

Brown, Michael H. *The Toxic Cloud: The Poisoning of America's Air*. New York (etc.): Harper & Row, 1987. (Hazards of toxic materials in the atmosphere.)

Carson, Rachel. *Silent Spring*. 25th Anniversary Edition. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1987. (A classic work in the history of environmentalism, which "spoke out against the reckless and irresponsible poisoning of the world.")

Chiras, Daniel D. *Lessons from Nature: Learning to Live Sustainably on the Earth*. Washington, DC and Covelo, CA: Island, 1992. (How we can alter ethics, economics and governments to place civilization on a sustainable course.)

Coffel, Steve. *But Not a Drop to Drink! The Lifesaving Guide to Good Water*. New York: Rawson Associates, 1989. (The water crisis: dwindling reserves, competition between users, and contaminants.)

Coming Full Circle: Successful Recycling Today. New York: Environmental Defense Fund, 1988. (Some individual recycling programs, with their institutional, technological and legal bases.)

Ehrlich, Paul R. *The Machinery of Nature*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1986. (An explanation of ecology: the living world around us and how it works.)

Ehrlich, Paul R., and Anne H. Ehrlich. *The Population Explosion*. New York, London (etc.): Simon and Schuster, 1990. (How increasing population is contributing to Earth's problems.)

Ervin, Keith. *Fragile Majesty: The Battle for North America's Last Great Forest*. Seattle, WA: The Mountaineers, 1989. (Threats to old-growth forests in the Pacific Northwest.)

Fisher, David E. *Fire & Ice: The Greenhouse Effect, Ozone Depletion and Nuclear Winter*. New York (etc.): Harper & Row, 1990. (An explanation of these dangers to Earth and how they can be avoided.)

Foreman, Dave. *Confessions of an Eco-Warrior*. New York: Harmony, 1991. (An alternative view of environmental activism.)

Goldemberg, Jose, and others. *Energy for a Sustainable World*. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute, 1987. (Technological opportunities for using energy more efficiently.)

Goldstein, Joan. *Demanding Clean Food and Water: The Fight for a Basic Human Right*. New York (etc.): Plenum, 1990. (The risks of pesticides, and possible solutions.)

Leopold, Aldo. *A Sand County Almanac and Sketches Here and There*. New York (etc.): Oxford University, 1987. (A reprint of a work central to environmental history, especially valuable for Leopold's essay, "The Land Ethic.")

Matthiessen, Peter. *Wildlife in America*. New York: Viking, 1987. (Three and a half centuries of destruction, and attempts to protect the survivors; a revised and updated edition.)

Meine, Curt. *Aldo Leopold: His Life and Work*. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin, 1988. (A biography of one of the founders of the environmental movement.)

Metzger, Mary, and Cinthya P. Whittaker. *This Planet Is Mine: Teaching Environmental Awareness and Appreciation to Children*. New York (etc.): Simon & Schuster, 1991. (With an extensive appendix of resources for parents.)

Miller, Alan S., and others. *Growing Power: Bioenergy for Development and Industry*. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute, 1986. (Hastening and improving bioenergy development in industrial and developing countries.)

Petulla, Joseph M. *American Environmental History*. Columbus, OH (etc.): Merrill, 1988. (An updated and revised edition of the standard work.)

Pringle, Laurence. *Rain of Troubles: The Science and Politics of Acid Rain*. New York: Macmillan, and London, Collier Macmillan, 1988. (Causes and effects of acid rain and problems associated with its reduction.)

Repetto, Robert. *The Forest for the Trees? Government Policies and the Misuse of Forest Resources*. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute, 1988. (How governments are increasing the loss of their forests through misguided policies.)

Rolston, Holmes, III. *Environmental Ethics: Duties to and Values in the Natural World*. Philadephia: Temple University, 1988. (The moral and ethical aspects of environmental action.)

Strong, Douglas H. *Dreamers & Defenders*. Lincoln, NE (etc.): University of Nebraska, 1988. (A revised and enlarged edition of a biographical survey, *The Conservationists*, 1971.)

Tober, James A. *Wildlife and the Public Interest: Nonprofit Organizations and Federal Wildlife Policy*. New York (etc.): Praeger, 1989. (A study of the structure, conduct and performance of organizations which represent wildlife.)

Wilson, Edward O. *Biophilia*. Cambridge, MA (etc.): Harvard University, 1984. (An eminent biologist and environmentalist suggests that an innate love and affiliation for other organisms has been part of the evolution of the human mind.)

Wilson, Edward O. *The Diversity of Life*. Cambridge, MA (etc.): Harvard University, 1992. (Loss of animal and plant species: the world crisis in biological diversity.)

Worster, Donald. *Nature's Economy: A History of Ecological Ideas*. Cambridge, Eng. (etc.): Cambridge University, 1985. (From the eighteenth century to the present.)

VI. What every person can do: manuals for individual action

Branson, Gary D. *The Complete Guide to Recycling at Home*. White Hall, VA: Betterway, 1991.

Caplan, Ruth, and the staff of Environmental Action. *Our Earth, Ourselves: The Action-Oriented Guide to Help You Protect and Preserve Our Planet*. New York (etc.): Bantam, 1990.

The Earth Works Group. *50 Simple Things Kids Can Do to Save the Earth*. Kansas City, MO: Andrews and McMeel, 1990.

The Earth Works Group. *50 Simple Things You Can Do to Save the Earth*. Berkeley: Earthworks, 1989.

Elkington, John, and others. *The Green Consumer*. New York (etc.): Penguin, 1990.

Erickson, Brad, ed. *Call to Action: Handbook for Ecology, Peace and Justice*. San Francisco: Sierra Club, 1990.

Global Tomorrow Coalition. Walter H. Corson, ed. *The Global Ecology Handbook: What You Can Do About the Environmental Crisis*. Boston: Beacon, 1990.

Hollender, Jeffrey. *How to Make the World a Better Place: A Guide to Doing Good*. New York: William Morrow, 1990.

MacEachern, Diane. *Save Our Planet: 750 Everyday Ways You Can Help Clean Up the Earth*. New York: Dell, 1990.

Naar, Jon. *Design For a Livable Planet: How You Can Clean Up the Environment*. New York (etc.): Harper & Row, 1990.

Scherff, Judith S., ed. *The Mother Earth Handbook*. New York: Continuum, 1991.

Sombke, Laurence. *The Solution to Pollution: 101 Things You Can Do to Clean Up Your Environment*. New York: MasterMedia Limited, 1990.

Steger, Will, and Jon Bowermaster. *Saving the Earth: A Citizen's Guide to Environmental Action*. New York: Knopf, 1990.

VII. Magazines

Many magazines are concerned wholly or in part with aspects of the environmental movement. A sampling: *Audubon, Buzzworm, The Conservationist, E: The Environmental Magazine, Earthwatch, Environment, Garbage, International Wildlife, National Wildlife, New Scientist, Orion, Sierra, Wilderness, and World Watch*.

VIII. Special issues of magazines

Life Vol. 13, No. 6, May 1990. Issue on "The Miracle of Trees."

Scientific American, Vol. 261, No. 3, September 1989. Issue on "Managing Planet Earth."

Scientific American, Vol. 263, No. 3, September 1990. Issue on "Energy for Planet Earth."

—Compiled by Ronald S. Wilkinson, Senior Science Specialist, and Stephanie Masten Marcus, Science Reference Librarian

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